REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,813.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage [Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Ihe, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

PECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. Moorhouse, patronized by the Government of India, to be had from Treacher & Co., Limited. Price Rs. 1-12. Rs. 2 by post.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S Office has been REMOVED to No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched, on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	23	„ Nerapatam	6
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	11
„ Cannanore	25	„ Cocanada	11
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	14
„ Allagalicut	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee	March 3	„ Mohomerah	18
„ Guadur	6	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Bahrein	25
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	29
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	31
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	April 3
Arrive BUSREH	h 15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAME S LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

[PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	38	24	9	
Port Said	39	25	9 10	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	Without food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (Transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following pieces of LAND and PREMISES :—

1. All that piece or parcel of Foras land, situ te at Byculla, near the Race Course, containing by admeasurement 139 square burgas or thereabouts, and numbered 330-31.

2. All that piece or parcel of Foras new salt batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Race Course, containing by admeasurement 11,145-90 square burgas, and numbered 157-165.

3. All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground, with two newly erected tank wood tiled sheds each, containing 6 stalls and the several Timber Godowns thereon, situate at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, adjoining to the Sudder Court, containing 1,338 square yards or thereabouts, together with the appurtenances or charge of the 50 per annum, payable in respect of a stable erected on portion of said piece of land and held under a lease for 99 years from the 2nd February 1858.

4. All that piece or parcel of Pensi on and Tax land or ground, with the mud and go or dwelling house erections and 14 newly built shops situate at Bhendy Bazar, and known by the name of Aga Bauker's Stables, containing by admeasurement 8,34 square yards, and now held by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 112. This property is well known, and offers a good opportunity for a safe investment.

5. All those 4 parcels of sweet Batty ground known by the names of Peterea, situate at Mahim road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3 893 3 9ths square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Pension under Nos. 480 and 483 and of Tax under Nos. 57 and 245, and bounded as follows :—to the east by ground of Ventura de Souza, on the west by a public passage and the Massalve Tank, on the north by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and on the south by that of Augustin Mendes.

The above mentioned pieces of land will be sold either together or separately. Further particulars may be obtained and the properties viewed on application to Undersigned.

PRESCOT & WINTER.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

G.'s LINIMENT

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the cure of mange and other skin diseases n Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle : Re. 1-8.

Prepared only by TAYLOR & Co.

Chemists, Rampart Row,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd February, 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Capt. N. Hazlewood, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, 2,723 tons and 450 H.P., Captain E. M. Gillot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,993 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. T. BEARD, Auctioneer, No. 29, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., C. T. BEARD will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms, 16 cases English piece goods (white Regatta MadderPrints), all in good condition.

C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 17th February 1874.

C. T. BEARD,

No. 29, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

GOODS CLEARED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE AND FORWARDED BY RAIL, &c.

MANUFACTURES AND REPAIRS IN ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

MONS. AND MADAME

BERGER DEPLACE,

LYRICAL ARTISTS FROM THE THEATRES1 "OPERA COMIQUE AND VARIETIES" FROM PARIS.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

GO AND SEE THE GREAT

JAPANESE HIGH ROPE WALKER.

EVERY NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

The whole of the Performance can be witnessed for Four Annas.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 1
Second Class	As. 8
Pit	Anas. 4

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soondy, Breslauer & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

THE LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE for FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS Will take place ON SATURDAY, FEB. 21st, 1874.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

W. BURTON, Agent.

WANTED, ESTIMATES for filling in a PIECE of LAND of about 5,00 square yards, and building a WALL around same. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OODWARA STATION.

FROM the 18TH FEBRUARY to MARCH 5TH, the UP and DOWN MAIL TRAINS will STOP at OODWARA for the purpose of picking up and setting down Passengers.

Passengers will be booked from all Stations at which the Mail Trains at present stop to Oodwara and vice versa.

RETURN TICKETS to and from Oodwara will be issued, and such Return Tickets will be available to return with on any day from February 18th to March 5th.

J. R. DUXBURY,

Bombay, 16th February 1874 Traffic Manager.

PROCEEDINGS of a MEETING of CREDITORS of the late SHETT LULLOOBHOY PANACHUND, convened pursuant to the NOTICE dated 6th instant, in the House of Shet Irreecumlall Jumnadass in Nanavattee Lane, at Maneck Chowk, Ahmedabad, this THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 A.M.

PRESENT :

Creditors—

Shet Chuggonbhoy alias Jeithabhoy Bhaeechund.

Shet Motelall Vunmaleedass, representative of Vunmaleedass Narrondass.

Shet Joomlall Choonilall.

Shet Chuggoolall Somnath, representative of Somnath Narrondass.

Shet Heerachund Dulichund.

Shet Govindram Dowlatram

Shet Kursundass Dyabhace.

Shet Nurrotumdass Goolabchund.

Shet Megnulall, representative of Mugunlal Amoolukh.

Shet Kurramchund Kevul, Moonim of Nurs y Bappoojee.

Shet Damodher Purbhoo, Moonim of Purshotumdass Ihutoordass.

Shet Jeevundass Vithuldass, Senior of Hurrivullubdass Jeevundass

Shet Jooguldass Damodhurdass, Moonim of Ambaida Purseotumdass.

Shet Motelall Ruvichund, representative of Ruveechund Jhuveridass.

Shet Runchorlall Uchutlall, representative of Uchutlall Jeevunlall.

Shet Vukhutchund Jhuverchund, Moonim of Manchund Veerjee.

Shet Chowsilall Heerachund, Moonim of Kevuldass Treecumdass

Shet Nurrun Pursotum, Moonim of Heerachund Dewchund.

Trustees—Shet Oomabhoy Huthesing.

" Rao Bahadoor Shet Becherdass Ambaidass.

" Shet Jumnadass Goolabchund.

Vukeel—Govindlall Callajee.

Proposed by Shet Poonjabhace Myaram, seconded by Choonilall Heerachund, and carried unanimously.—That Shet Chuggunbhace Bhaeechund be requested to preside at to-day's meeting.

Shet Chuggunbhace Bhaeechund to act as secretary.

Read Notice of the 6th instant, inviting this Meeting.

Trustees submitted their Report and Accounts, which were duly read before the Meeting.

Proposed by Shets Motilall Vunmalleedass, seconded by Vukutchund Jhuverchund, Moonim of Manchund Veerjee, carried unanimously, and resolved that Report adopted and Accounts passed.

Proposed by Choonilall Heerachund, seconded by Poonjabhoy Mayaram, carried unanimously, and resolved, that Unpaid Balance Rs. 341-2-1 to be deposited in the Firm of Shet Treekumlall Jumnadass, in the name of Trustees, who will draw out the sum for payment of Rs. 125 to widow of Bohra Bakurthaee Ithymanbhaee, having obtained her receipt for the same and for payment of Rs. 216-0-1 to Vukeel's cost, Goomasta, and Printing charges, having obtained receipt from each individual.

Proposed by Chuggoobhaee Somnath seconded by Choonilall Heerachund, carried unanimously, and resolved that original Trust Deed, Trustees', Minute Book, Chopdas, Documents, Papers &c., to remain with Shet Jumnadass Goolabchund as they were in his custody.—

Proposed by Shet Poonjabhai Myaram, seconded by Shet Runchorlall Uchutlall carried unanimously, and resolved that Trustees Shet Oomabhaee Huthising, Rao Bahadoor Shet Becherdass Ambaidass, and Shet Jumnadass Goolabhund, having conducted their duties satisfactorily from the commencements to its completion, are acquitted, released, and discharged from the Trust with thanks of the creditors.

Proposed by Choonilal Heerachund, seconded by Punjabhace Popeed by Choonilal Heerachund, seconded by Punjabhace Myaram, carried unanimously, and resolved that proceedings of this Meeting be published in the "Times of India" and "Bombay Gazette," also in 3 Vernacular Papers here.

Proposed by Motilall Ruvichundsee ded by Motilall Vunmaleedass, carried unanimously, and resolved that thanks be given to Shet Chuguubhaee Bhaeechund for his able conduct in seat, and then Meeting separated.

છગનભાઈ ભાયચંદ.

CHUGGUNBHAEE BHAEECHUND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN,

THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

WILL GIVE HIS SECOND GRAND HIGH-ROPE PERFORMANCE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH FEB. 1874,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., IN HIS GIGANTIC ARENA on the ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

The Arena will be opened at 3 P.M.

Performance commence precisely at 4-30 P.M.

Carriages ordered to take up at 5-45 P.M.

BLONDIN the Miraculous, to-day at 4 P.M.

BLONDIN the Wonderful, to-day at 4 P.M.

BLONDIN the Marvellous, to-day at 4 P.M.

BLONDIN the Astounding, to-day at 4 P.M.

BLONDIN the Heroic, to-day at 4 P.M.

BLONDIN the Great, to-day at 4 P.M.

BLONDIN the Perilous, to-day at 4 P.M.

BLONDIN the Daring, to-day at 4 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Unreserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Class Promenade	„ 2
Second Class Promenade	„ 1

Children under 10 years—Half-price.

All Class Tickets to be had in advance on application at the Esplanade Hotel.

Efficient Police will guard the ground.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED—NO RE-ADMISSION.

The Town Band, numbering 30 Performers, will be in attendance.

Refreshments supplied in the Arena from the Esplanade Hotel.

All Letters or Communications to be addressed to C. P. NIAUD, Secretary, Esplanade Hotel.

By Order,

LE CHEVALIER BLONDIN.

Under-Secretary : H. P. LYONS : O. LAW. Agent.

REQUIRED for the Hyderabad P. W. Department, for service in Berar, FOUR NATIVES UPPER SUBORDINATES.

Applicants must have passed through some Government Civil Engineering College and had at least two years' practical experience in the Department; and also be able to produce satisfactory Testimonials as to character, health, and professional ability.

Any applicant at present in Government employ should also forward with his application permission from the head of his Office to take service elsewhere under Government.

Applications to be forwarded to the Undersigned at Commissioner, East Berar, by the 1st of March 1874.

H. S. O. MAYNE,

Lieut.-Colonel R. E.,

Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad P.W.D.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Bolaram, 13th Feb. 1874.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT,

Suit No. 632 of 1873.

EBRAHIMJEE MOOSAJEE WOOMADIKER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Hussjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MOOSEE HUSKI JEE TALKER, al o of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Dongar Tar Third Row, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued on the 10th day of February instant, in the above Suit) I will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendant,

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, tog ther with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing the on, situate on the eastern side of Don Tar Third Row or Israel Molis, without the Fort of Bombay, in sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 954, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes und r No. 24, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the house belonging to the old Synagogue of the Israel community, on the west by the gully and Don Tar Third Row, on the north by a gully used in common by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbour Tanajee Samaji Mahar, and on the south by a house belonging to the said old Synagogue of the Israel community, containing 63 square yard and 8 ninths of a square yard, occupied by the defendant and tenants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 2.—All that undivided moety or half share in a piece or parcel of land or ground and messuage or godown, standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1., and bounded on the east by aforesaid Samjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the gully commonly used by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbour and the house of Epoobjee Salaman Sawk r, on the nort by the house of Khoja Rowjee Jiw , and on the south by the gully in common use by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbour Thakur Luckmidas Narronjee, and containing by admeasurement 228 square yard , and the said warehouse was formerly in and now in the occupation of Thakur Lallubhoy Narronjee.—It was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8,262-9-10, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The said writ extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 16th February 1874.

Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN, BECAUSE IT PROVIDES

1. *Government Securities for Assurers, instead of the miscellaneous security of ordinary Companies; this great advantage is provided by the investment in Government paper, in Trustees' names, of the whole of the net premiums paid on each assurance, such fund being strictly hypothecated for that one purpose.*
2. *A Negotiable Promissory Note for each premium, payable "To Bearer," on the death of the Life Assured, or convertible into Cash, at any time, during his time, to the extent of Forty per cent. of the premiums paid.*
3. *If you only pay one premium, and you never pay another, you are still assured, as long as you live, for the value of your first premium.*
4. *Whatever your occupation may be, whether Soldier, Sailor, Traveller, or anything else, you may travel and reside wherever you like, without fines, or extra premium or giving notice to any one, and your* Positive *Life Assurance remains in force.*

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

TABLE A.—(ANNUAL PAYMENTS.)

Showing the cost of a Positive Government Security Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000 paid for by 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 or 5 Annual Premiums; and also the relative amounts of Positive Notes, purchased by such premiums in each case. With participation in Profits, at the ages of 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60.

Age next Birthday.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	23 8 8	31 2 0	29 12 8
30	28 6 8	31 2 0	35 7 4
40	35 11 4	38 7 4	43 4 0
50	48 5 4	50 8 0	55 2 0
60	73 13 4	74 12 8	78 0 8

Age next Birthday.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	36 6 0	49 14 8	91 1 4
30	42 4 8	57 12 8	113 1 0
40	51 7 4	70 4 0	126 10 0
50	64 7 4	85 5 4	151 6 8
60	96 10 8	105 15 4	134 6 8

Half yearly and Quarterly rates will be seen on reference to the prospectus.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, After 5, 10, 15, 2 , 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES, Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS, Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES, Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED SPECIAL KIT, *now so well known throughout* THE EAST *for its* SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE *and* MODERATE COST, *can always be obtained at* A MOMENT'S NOTICE, *for* IMMEDIATE USE, *from* THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE. 23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17 0
Overland do	27 0
Warm do	35 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0
Pyjamas	16 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0
White do	22 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0
Silk and Wool	52 0
Under Vests, from	14 0
Do. Pants	26 0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do	6 0
English Feather	7 8
do. Horse Hair	19 8
Cork Mattresses	19 8
Rug Straps	2 0
Patent Lock Straps	5 0
Waterproof Coats	15 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Linen do. do.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Cotton Socks do.	9 8
Warm do. do.	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath, large	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Tooth Brushes	0 10
Nail do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud's, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailor's Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1 4
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
Solid Leather	40 0
Extra Large	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Boxes	6 12
Courier Bags	6 8
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Leather Purses	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, BILLING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS; GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS; SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN; GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS; CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS; WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, OF THE NEWEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

[AGENT IN BOMBAY :

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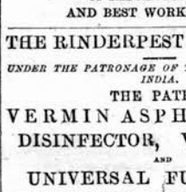
A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873, IN ADDITION TO THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF "FRANCIS JOSEPH," UPON THE HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER, PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, For his prominent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and He was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittance or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference, Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 150
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 130
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

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And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

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SUB-AGENTS.

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Ubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has not materially altered, with the exception that Bank Bills both for short date and six months could be obtained at slightly better rates.

Government Securities remain the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d. to ½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. ½d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 15/16d. to 1/11d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do. demand	99 13/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China Bills, 60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106½
Four & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. 1 dy. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Quroos	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 122
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 211½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Lea	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 19 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

STEAMER rates down to £2-10 still fulling. Ships as usual on mail day not much doing; rates quiet and unchanged.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 12s. 9d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 9d.
	Cotton	£2 13s. 9d.
Aden	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	736½
12,000	500	100	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	262½
8,250	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
13,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 1-20	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3-4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,320
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	13½p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	12½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	395
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Oriental (s).....	Dickinson	Calcutta, Jan. 19.
	Mahi.....	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 23.
16	Kurrachee (s).....	Hutcheson	Kurrachee, Feb. 12.
	Alnwick Castle(s)	Freeman	Newcastle, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Malacca(s).....	Hassard	Zanzibar.
16	Cashmere.....	Moyn	Rangoon.
	M Chevalier.....	Tetard	B via T Richerry
	Venetia (s).....	Angove	Aden & Suez.
	Glenfyle (s).....	Gullens	Karrachee.
	Corinna.....	Dryden	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Evangeline, Adam, to False Point.
Ship Alexander McNeill, Storer, to Akyab.
The Ship Marlborough, to Havre, was entered out for load ng yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
12	Iskender Sh h.....	Krotstedt	Mauritius, 2nd Dec.
	Garoloch.....	Greenwood	Glasgow, 17th Oct.
	Rathfern.....	Mitchell	Liverpool 6th Oct.
	Amherst.....	Fickle	Liverpool, 19th Oct.
	Oceana.....	Miller	Chittagong, 8th Feb.
	Vihula(s).....	Day	Rangoon, 8th Feb.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL

Feb.		
13	Bagdad(s).....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.		
14	Rajah of Cochin.....	London via Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 14.

Wardrop, Major, Asst. Adjt. General of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 15.

Merces, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Cout, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Calcutta.

FEBRUARY 16.

Baker, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 15.

Thomas, Sub-Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, to join, to Poona.
Bricsol, Sub-Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, to join, to Poona.
Christie, Lieutenant, Madras 107th Regiment, to join, to Secundrabad.

FEBRUARY 16.

Pinkney, Sub-Lieutenant, 1st Brigade 2nd Regiment, to join, Ahmednuggur.
Loch, Major, 1st Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.
Blair, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Cavalry, on duty to Deesa.
Unwin, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th February, 1874.

Maj T E Strong, R A, is placed on general duty, Mhow.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Persian:—

1st Lt F F Gallagher, Comst Dept.

Under the provisions of G O C No 764, 6th December 1873, H E the C-in-C is pleased to confe the medal for long service and good conduct on Serj James Michael Keene, Unattached List, Ordnance Department.

No 1817 Corporal William Stanley, 56th Foot, is appointed Barrack Serjt, and transferred to the unattached List, with effect from the 9th instant.

Lieut T C A Fosbery, Staff Officer, Mount Abdoo Sanitarium, per o med the duties of Comdt, in addition to his own, from the 30th Dec 1873 to the 17th Jan 1874.

The old wing orders are confirmed:—

R A (5th t g c)—Bdr de vr, dated 12th Jan 1874, appointing Quarter Master S Jackson, to conduct the duties of the Adjt's Dept of the Brgde in addit n to his own.

Brgde order, dated 6th Feb 1874, appointing Capt F C Nicolas, As g Adjt to the Brgde, from the 7th instant.

6th Foot Brigade In orde dated 30th Jan 1874, making the following appointments:—

Lieut Tie rston to offici te as Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Stevenson promoted.

Lieut Bennington to be Asst Instructor of Musketry vice Thornton.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

65th Foot—Brevet Maj W S Murray, to England, from date of embarkation for six months, on urgent private affairs.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	26	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—February 13th, at Rajkote, the wife of Mr. R. Booth, of a daughter.
CRAWFORD—February 16th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of R. L. Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEAN—February 8th, at Motihari, Champaran, the wife of H. F. Kean, Esq. C S., of a son.
MAITLAND—February 8th, at Indore, the wife of Captain F. H. Maitland, Political Assistant, of a daughter.
QUIN—February 10th, at Orsie, the wife of Captain Quin, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WESTMACOTT—RICHARDS—February 12th, at St. Paul's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, Edward Vesey Westmacott, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Horatio Westmacott, Rector of Castleton, Oxfordshire, to Annie Mary Charlotte, only child of Captain F. W. Richards, late 17th Lancers.
MORROW—COWIE—February 12th, at Allahabad, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. G. T. Dennis, Civil Chaplain, Mr. James Morrow, of Allahabad, to Miss Wilhemina Elizabeth Cowie, of Allahabad.

DEATH.

DAWSON—February 7th, at his residence, Walpole Cottage Outacamund, Henry Royal Dawson, aged 64.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1874.

ANOTHER day has passed, and the Government has at last been stirred to action. His Excellency the Governor's charitable heart has perhaps been so taken up with the woes of the starving people of Bengal, and what he is pleased to call his mind has been so intent on the composition of the speech he must deliver to-day to the graduates of the University of Bombay, that the preservation of the peace of this city had become meanwhile for him quite a secondary consideration. We do not mean to say that the Governor has not tried to do his duty to the best of his ability. But then his ability seems to go such a very little way. We do not know much about him—nobody does, apparently, but his Private Secretary—but he is evidently a perfect slave to official prejudice. He dislikes the natives, and he absolutely refuses to recognize the existence of non-official Europeans; so that Bombay society consists for him only of the members of Council, the Judges and other high functionaries, and his own suite. The character of the Government with which we are now blessed was amusingly displayed at the Famine Relief Meeting on Saturday, when not a single member of the English mercantile community of Bombay was asked to take a part in the proceedings, and when a reverend doctor whose name has been held in honour by the people of Western India for the last forty years was allowed to retire humbly into the second row of seats in order to make way at the table for a native member of Council, who in his turn hastily gave up his seat on the entrance of the real live member of the Civil Service who came to propose that His Excellency should take the chair. A Government which holds nothing sacred but official titles can understand little or nothing of Bombay; and the men who compose the present Government see nothing, hear nothing, and apparently wish to learn nothing, except what their own officers choose to tell them. If such a good fellow and popular member of official society as the Chief Commissioner of Police has a prejudice against the Parsees, the Government also has a prejudice against the Parsees. The Governor and the rest of the official coterie can see only with Mr. Souter's eyes; and, though it has been proved within the last few days that the town may be seething with sedition and Mr. Souter know nothing at all about the matter, we can well believe that the officials of Government House have been smiling amiably on one another since the riots began, exchanging mutual compliments on their own presence of mind, and congratulating one another that they had a Police Commissioner in whom full confidence could be placed by all sensible men, no matter what the scurrilous newspapers might choose to say.

Still—let us be just even to an incapable Government—the news that eight men have already died of wounds received in street riots, and that through the whole of Sunday anarchy prevailed in the native town, seems at last to have moved Sir Philip Wodehouse to do something. And, strange to say, the Governor has adopted some of the very measures recommended by the press. We said yesterday that peace could not be restored without the intervention of European troops. In the course of the day the Government called out the European troops, who escorted an imposing funeral procession of Mahommedans to the burial-ground which was the scene of Sunday's fatal riot; and, as might have been anticipated, everything passed off peaceably, no attempt at a disturbance being made by either Mussulmans or Parsees. Again, we suggested that the usual licence of the Mohurrum should be restrained this year; and yesterday a meeting of the Executive Council was held to consider whether the public exhibition of the taboots ought not to be prohibited. We asked besides that the Government should reveal itself to the people, by issuing a proclamation against the assembling of armed groups of excited men in the streets. A few plain words would have sufficed to reassure all good citizens; but these the Government still refuses to utter. We have, however, instead of the Proclamation, Mr. Lee-Warner's letter to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in which the Parsees are treated to much good advice, and, at the same time, are informed that the Government holds them wholly responsible for the riot of Sunday. It is evident from the tone of the letter that the Government has not taken the slightest trouble to make any independent inquiries in order to satisfy itself as to the justice of injustice of this grave charge. Mr. Lee-Warner's letter is simply a *précis* of Mr. Souter's report; and we need hardly say that the accuracy of that report is strenuously contested by the Parsees. There is, too, a sort of sneer in the sentence with which the letter opens, Sir Jamsetjee being told that, as the military have now been called out, it is to be hoped he and his friends will calm their foolish fears and go to bed. Not a word of regret do we read for the spoliation of Parsee property, not a word of sympathy with men who have been exposed to the most degrading outrages by their own too great faith in the protecting power of the British Government. This hard, bitter, ill-judged letter confirms all we have said about the absolute incapacity of the Government of Bombay to look beyond the limits of its own petty official circle; and it cannot be regarded as anything better than a deliberate insult offered to the whole Parsee community. Fancy a Government telling people who have been entreating it for three days to use the force at its command in order to protect their lives and property—"Oh! dear, pray take your troops and let us have some peace; for by your continual coming you weary us."

The Government, however, has been convinced of the necessity of maintaining order in Bombay; and we are thankful that we have done something to rouse it to a sense of its duty. A sort of Council of War was held yesterday at Parell, and not only was a company of the 2nd Queen's ordered to march into the native town, but a battery of Artillery and the finest regiment of Mahratta cavalry in the service, the Poona Horse, are now on their way from Poona. It may be assumed, therefore, that all fresh attempts at rioting will be summarily put down. This is all we have asked at the hands of the Government. We have no preference for one caste or race over another; and, at the risk of incurring much obloquy, we strive, in an imperfect fashion, to hold the balance even between Europeans and natives, officials and non-officials. Criticism is the province of the newspaper press, and a journalist who tries to do his duty must make up his mind to be held up to execration by each section of the community in turn. At the present moment, the *Bombay Gazette* is denounced, by men who were till the other day its staunchest supporters, as (of course) the unscrupulous and interested advocate of the Parsees. Disinterestedness is assumed to be one of the purely official virtues—and it ought to be, for it must be an easy thing to be disinterested on Rs. 5,000 a month. But, be this as it may, we intend to take our own course, according to the judgment we form of the events of our time; and, with regard to these riots, it is our opinion that the Parsees have not had fair play. No one can condemn more severely than we do the cowardly acts of retaliation by which some members of the Parsee community have injured their cause; but the Government leaves completely out of sight the provocation which drove these men to madness. We believe that up to this moment no one connected with the Government has paid a visit to the houses wrecked and the temples polluted by the Mussulman mob last Friday; and the puerile explanation offered by the Mussulmans of the origin of the riot—in a letter which we publish this morning—only shows, if it is accurate, the utter want of sense of the Police, who, instead of having a strong force headed by Europeans in reserve when a riot was expected, deputed a Parsee constable to keep guard over a Mahomedan mosque! The Government of Bombay has done now, at the instance of the newspaper press, what it ought to have done four days ago; and its vigorous action of to-day cannot atone for its past neglect. Not only have many lives been lost and much property destroyed, but business has been brought entirely to a stand-still for several days in the native town. So great, indeed, has been the panic that very many Parsee families have fled for safety from the native town into the Fort, while others have remained shut up in their houses in the native town because they were afraid to venture out. For the last two or three days we have had a good deal of difficulty in bringing out the *Gazette*, because most of the Parsee compositors dared not attempt to come to the office, and many solicitors and mercantile firms in the Fort have experienced the same inconvenience. So complete, in fact, has been their distrust of the Government that the Parsees have taken to buying revolvers to protect themselves. Although, therefore, the Government is bent on maintaining order now at any cost, it cannot undo the results of the reign of anarchy to which Bombay has been subjected. To say nothing of direct injuries to person and property, these riots have sown the seeds of dissension which will do mischief in Bombay long after the trivial "society" to whose prejudices the Governor and his colleagues and Mr. Souter pins their faith has vanished out of existence; and Sir Philip Wodehouse underrates very greatly the influence of public opinion in our time if he imagines that he, as Governor of Bombay, will not be called to its bar to answer for the apathy which has plunged one of the chief cities of the British Empire into a state of confusion unparalleled in the recollection of the oldest resident of Bombay.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have received scores of letters relating to the riots, but we must decline to give publicity to any communications which are not authenticated, or which do not throw some new light on the origin and progress of the disturbances, instead of consisting of mere abuse of one side or the other.

THERE is, we hear, such a block on the East Indian Line, on account of the almost continuous transport of heavy trains of rice, that it is very probable that the mails from Calcutta and the Punjab may be received late in Bombay as long as the famine lasts. The non-receipt of the Calcutta mail, due in Bombay on Sunday, was not owing to the smash near Boorhanpore, but to the difficulty experienced in getting the line clear for the mail train between Calcutta and Allahabad.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY, NOON.

Six hundred and thirty eight members have been elected; the Conservatives gain 95 and the Liberals 36 seats.

Two Home Rulers have been elected for South Ireland, defeating Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Sir William Sterling Maxwell has been elected for Perthshire.

The Pantechnicon at Belgravia has been burnt down; pictures valued at a quarter of a million pounds sterling and furniture of immense value destroyed.

The s. s. Viceroy, having floated off, has reloaded her cargo and proceeded on her homeward voyage.

The steamer Firenze has been lost in the Red Sea.

H. M. troopship Jumna, outward bound, has passed safely through the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The Elections are now virtually concluded—353 Conservatives and 299 Liberals have been returned. About 200 new members and 44 Home Rulers have been elected.

The Lord Advocate was defeated. The Conservative reaction has been complete, especially in Scotl and Lancashire, Middlesex, Sussex, and Essex. Her Majesty the Queen held a Cabinet Council at Windsor to-day to decide upon the question of the resignation of the Ministry.

It is believed that among other losses sustained from destruction by fire of the Pantechnicon the entire Art collection of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has been destroyed by fire.

PARIS, 16TH FEBRUARY.

A letter from Prince Napoleon disclaims any participation in the Septennate.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The Emperor of Austria arrived here to-day and received a most cordial welcome. The Czar in drinking health and friendship said, that Austria, Russia, Germany and England combined can secure peace to the whole world.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 13TH FEB., AFT.

Total weekly sales of cotton	90,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	27,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of cotton	66,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	5,000	,,
,, Stock of cotton	620,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	217,000	,,
,, ,, of cotton in London	185,750	,,

There has been an increased demand for Surats during the week.

LONDON, 13TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 5 1/16d.

In the Manchester market to-day there has been very little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 4½d.
8½lbs. do.	8s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0¾d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	93.
Bar Silver	58½

Departure for Bombay, via the Suez Canal—Tenant and Bellona.

LONDON, 14TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Exchange on India	1s. 10 9/16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Oriental Bank shares	£45.
Chartered Bank shares	£14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£23 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£38.
Total coin in the Bank of France	£34,750,000.
,, Notes in circulation	£111,375,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	95½.
4½ do. do.	97¼.
5½ do. do.	102.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	93.
Bar Silver	58½.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Athinson, Arthur, Presnitz, Chiswick, Hector, Muriel and Bengal.

FROM Messrs. Moran and Co.'s Market Report we see that the exports of Bengal silk during last year amounted to 9,769 bales, as against 8,934 bales in 1872, of silk waste to 3,734 bales against 3,261 bales, and of corahs to 132,120 pieces against 85,962 piece.

IT is said that there are piles of boxes of muskets in the Peshawar fort waiting for the orders of the Ameer of Cabul, who it is rumoured is not satisfied with the twelve lakhs of rupees he now gets, but wants the subsidy increased to twenty. The army of Cabul consists of about sixty thousand men.

THE Government of Bengal have applied to the Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, for the services of six additional Assistant Engineers. These officers are required to fill up the staff employed under Major Stanton, to construct the New State Railway which has been determined on in the famine districts.

IN Calcutta the subscriptions to the Central Famine Relief Fund on the 7th instant amounted to Rs. 1,64,185. The Maharajahs of Burdwan and Jeypore contribute Rs. 20,000 each; the Chief of Puttiala, Rs. 10,000; Rajah Komul Krishna, a like sum; the British India Steam Navigation Company, Rs. 15,000; and Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Rs. 10,000.

MAHOMED ALI AGA, son of Yakoob Aga, a contemporary tells us, has been appointed by the Ameer of Bokhara his Vakeel at Samarkand. A report of his having embraced Christianity having reached Bokhara, the Moollahs of that place are, it appears, much incensed at his conduct, and they have in consequence applied to the Ameer to recall him.

THE Bokhara Correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* hears that the Russians have caused some dissatisfaction amongst the Dervishes and Moollahs of the country they have conquered, by depriving them of the jageers which they previously enjoyed. They are said to have petitioned the Ameer to use his influence with the Russian Governor, so that they might be induced to continue the payment of these jageers.

A PRIVATE letter from Mahdalay, dated 16th January, says the *Rangoon Mail*, announces that the French Embassy is still in the capital. No one knows what their movements are, although there have been many reports that they were to leave immediately. It is said that of six articles of their treaty only two have been accepted in their entirety. To the four rejected, the Embassy wanted to add amendments, but the King would not accede to their wish.

THE Rangoon press is, we see, complaining of the way in which the Government has managed its rice purchases in Burmah. The *Mail* is of opinion that tenders should have been publicly called for, which would have kept prices down to a minimum, and given every merchant a chance. Instead of this two European firms have been allowed to supply the whole quantity. Our contemporary believes that such a reckless prodigality with public funds has never been shown by the Government as in this case.

THE threatened litigation between the proprietor of the Dhurrumtolah Market and the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices has given way to an amicable settlement. The former gentleman has every reason to part the best of friends with his opponents, for they are going to purchase his market for the trifle of Rs. 7,00,000. A resolution, proposed at the meeting to-day, to the effect that the Justices do agree to the purchase of the market for the above-mentioned sum, was carried. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to propose to the Bengal Legislative Council any legislation necessary to enable the purchase to be effected. The proprietor of the Dhurrumtolah Market is to agree that he will not establish a market in Calcutta within two miles of those already existing, and to withdraw all suits now pending, which arose out of the establishment of the new Municipal Market.

THE *Invalide Russe* gives the following account of Russia's trade with Central Asia:—"According to a report just issued by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade of Turkistan, the town of Tashkend is the chief place of Russian Central Asian trade. The following figures show the value of the export and import trade of Tashkend:—Export trade, 6,112,498 roubles in 1871, and 6,330,853 roubles in 1872; import trade, 8,927,132 roubles in 1871, and 11.647,064 roubles in 1872. Besides the above, the value of merchandise exported from other places in Turkistan amounted in 1872 to 6.484,012 roubles, and of goods imported to 13,983.820 roubles. Total value of Turkistan trade in 1872:—Export, 12,814 865 roubles; imports, 25,630.088 roubles (about £4,000,000). The chief commodities of the Tashkend export trade are wool, chintz, cotton, silks, hides, khalats, tick, black and green tea, &c.; and of import, chintz, wool, silk, tick, cotton, black tea, leather, Russian cotton, thread, cloth, iron, &c. It is evident from the above that Russian trade in Central Asia is at present inconsiderable, It is, however, confidently expected that as soon as the articles of the treaties lately concluded with the Khan of Khiva and the Ameer of Bokhara are carried out the trade will rapidly improve. The greatest drawback to the success of Russian trade is the want of local banks where business could be transacted with safety. Measures, however, have lately been taken by the Government with the view of removing this difficulty."

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE longer we live the more we are convinced of the absurdity of that portion of Mr. Childers's Order in Council which provided that officers who commanded frigates prior to the termination of the war in 1815 should be permitted to continue on the Active List until removed in the course of nature. Common sense should have induced us to act in a reverse manner. We would have given honours and emoluments out of number to these veterans; but to have allowed them to hold four steps to the exclusion of four effective officers from the Flag List, to say nothing of the Captains', Commanders', and Lieutenants' Lists, is more than unreasonable, and is an act which could only have been perpetrated in foolish old England.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

COMMEND us to the present Government for wise economy. Here has Colonel Valentine Baker been allowed, in the most handsome and liberal manner, to travel at his own expense in and about what is vaguely and erroneously called Central Asia, and to pick up an immense deal of useful information anent the doings of our neighbours—all but one—in that region, which the Government generously desires to turn to account. Colonel Baker is, accordingly, in the noblest spirit permitted to attach himself to the Intelligence Department *pro tem.*, in order that he may make a report of what he saw. But he is to do so on the understanding that he is to consider himself amply rewarded by the free use of Government paper, ink, quills, and wax, and that he is not to draw "whilst engaged at Adair House," any pay or allowances.—*Ibid.*

THE INDIAN FAMINE.—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S TOUR IN NORTHERN BEHAR.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BETTIAH, CHUMPARUN DISTRICT,

5TH FEBRUARY, AFTERNOON.

AFTER a rapid journey—eighty-six miles in all, travelled without halting at night, straight across the Tirhoot and Chumparun districts—I have arrived at the capital of the Bettiah Rajah's territories, and have found Sir Richard Temple in the midst of his arduous labours. I left Mozufferpore on Friday, the 6th, in the afternoon, and reached Motehari, the central station of the Chumparun district, on the forenoon of the 7th. I had hoped to meet Sir Richard Temple at Motehari; but he had proceeded, I found, to Bettiah, 34 miles north of Motchari. Thither I determined at once to proceed, without staying the night at Motehari. I arrived at Bettiah this morning, and write this from under the same roof as Sir Richard, with whom I had a long interview a few hours ago. All round me is a strangely beautiful country—beautiful even in its present parched and withered condition. The Himalayas are perfectly visible from this place, and tower grandly in the distance. At first you think those faint masses of grey, streaked and capped with silver, are merely stationary clouds; so high are they above the horizon. But no; the thin haze of morning melts away, the sky assumes a deeper blue, the sunlight increases in strength, and you are aware that those outlines, becoming every moment more and more distinct, are those of the highest mountains of the globe. The air is cold; they have actually had ice at Bettiah only the other day; the motley crowds of native es one sees have sometimes a strange un-Indian look about them, —indeed two priests from Thibet visited us just now; and everything reminds me that I am near the confines of our Indian Empire. I am at present the guest of Mr. Gibbon, the worthy manager to the Bettiah Raj; and his hospitable house includes just now, besides ladies, Sir Richard, his staff, the Collector of Chumparun, local officials, and a merry bevy of planters.

I arrived here very early this morning. A short way out of Bettiah I came upon a number of camels grazing in a strip of jungle. Then a Hindoo temple, glittering with a large number of small pinnacles of polished brass, which in the rising sunlight flared like innumerable golden flames, caught my eye. As I was inspecting this temple, I saw an elephant approaching, with Europeans seated on it, and behind it walked, with others, Sir Richard Temple, who, notwithstanding that he had had a ride of sixty miles the day before, was returning from a smart morning walk, during which he had been inspecting the country round Bettiah! A few hours after I requested the honour of an interview, stating the character of my mission; and my request was immediately complied with. Those who know Sir Richard personally must know of his courteous affability, which is as conspicuous as his untiring energy. My interview with him was of long duration, and I have obtained just that which I most needed, minute, extensive, and accurate information as to (1) the locality of the famine, (2) the particular spots in which it will be severest, (3) the measures taken to relieve it, (4) Sir Richard Temple's personal share in these measures, and epitome of his tour in Northern Behar hitherto, (5) relief-works, land-carriage, Government contract, and water-carriage, (6) aid received from European non-official sources, (7) methods of organization of relief-circles in especially strickendistricts, (8) preparation for next sowing time, when seed-grain will be largely required, (9) preparation for feeding cattle engaged on land-carriage after the present supplies of fodder are exhausted, (10) co-operation of Native Rajahs and Zeminders, (11) effect of Government importation of grain on natives and native grain-markets, (12) the Nepaulese emigrants, and proposed Government treatment of them, (13) why Mudhobani and the adjoining tracts of country were not taken earlier in hand by Government, and (14) general prospects. I am sure you will agree with me that it is most important, at this critical time, for the public to be informed of the proceedings and sentiments of Sir Richard Temple, in whose hands—more truly than most folk imagine—the fate of mill

per week and another is now ordered to furnish sixty thousand, and has been warned that he may be called upon to increase his supply to ninety thousand. Besides this, the indigo planters and zemindars, not to mention private speculators, are importing grain at a rapid rate. Parts of Tirhoot and Chumparun are well supplied, for a time at least, with grain. But every where along the track of my travels the exertions are not being one whit abated. The indigo planters, especially, are very alive to the state of affairs about them. One of them told me that he had grain in stock, but did not give it out, till the other day he was obliged to do so suddenly, as he found the lean famished wretches of some of the villages on his estate grubbing about the fields for roots, and fighting over scraps of vegetables with which he feeds his cattle,—and then he began to dole out gratuitous provisions. The famine is advancing with giant strides. Grain, nominally in some outlandish places, for instance in Northern Ramnuggur, is at the frightfully dear rate of seven and a half seers (pucka) the rupee, but is not really procurable at all I have already heard of one village—a very small isolated one, however—out of which the people have made "a clean bolt of it"—as my informants expressed it. But the blackest spot in our horizon here is Mudhobani. Sir Richard looked very grave when I spoke to him about the condition of that unfortunate place. Along the routes I have mentioned, grain can be poured to Durbunga, and on with difficulty to the town of Mudhobani itself. But it is a matter of the most serious difficulty already to get grain further, in the north-easterly direction. The most unsatisfactory portion of my interview with Sir Richard was this part of it, when I spoke of the state of Mudhobani. I candidly told him—for I felt it my duty to do so—that I hoped he could correct the opinions I had formed with reference to the delay of Government in dealing with this part of Northern Behar. The rice crop—the only crop of the country—had failed, and why was not immediate action taken? Sir Richard admitted that there had been delay, serious delay, he did not contradict me when I called it culpable delay. He said he felt the great difficulty of pouring sufficient grain into that part, for to get suitable contracts even now was a most difficult job. He dwelt on the isolation of the district, but he said, "The grain must be got into Mudhobani before the 15th of June; after that, the country will be probably almost impassable because of the rains. I have appointed ten officials to ten circles of relief in Mudhobani alone: these officials are to have bungalows built for them, and we shall probably have to furnish elephants for them to get about in the wet weather. I have had much difficulty about the contracts, but the grain must be got there,—it *must* be done, and it *will* be done, and I fear I shall have to go back there to *see* it done. I can't tell why grain was not stored there to a large extent ere this, but I am not responsible for this! We have noted as very great deal on the natural operations of local trade. I am sure I cannot account for it, but the native merchants have somehow not poured grain supplies into Mudhobani. The worst distress of all is likely to be at Alapore, to the north-east of Mudhobani."—I paid the greatest and most careful attention to Sir Richard's words on this subject. I can vouch for the above, as in effect precisely, if not verbally, accurate. The matter is so grave an one, that I am determined to visit Mudhobani with as little delay as possible. To morrow morning Sir Richard leaves this for Sarun, where the distress is only very acute in parts. He travels at such a rapid rate, that although I could accompany him I could not do justice to my pen-work as well; and on Thursday he leaves Barkipore for Calcutta.

I close this letter hurriedly to catch the post, although I am in the very middle of it for I have not only to give you a further account of my interview with Sir Richard Tempie, but also to speak of my personal experiences and enquiries from other quarters. I am sorry to tell you that I am just on the point of visiting an indigo factory in this district, where grain is being supplied gratuitously to people said to be already so far gone in starvation — wretches, all skin and bone, who can scarcely totter along to the depôt, and lean weak women, whose infants, hanging at their breasts are mere skeletons for lack of nourishment — that it is questionable whether or no they will survive a fortnight. Anyhow, I hope to send you to-morrow the letter of the planter whom I am going to visit, for he has promised to put on paper what which he has told me. I myself have already seen, with my own eyes, distressing cases of the effects of the famine on the poor in the neighbourhood; but I believe actual mortality has not begun yet. At least, I know of no authenticated cases of death from starvation.

CHUMPARUN DISTRICT, 11TH FEBRUARY.

I SEND you a hasty line in advance of my usual letter, as I think the accompanying communication from an indigo planter is of great importance. The "Barra Factory," from which the letter is written, lies about eighteen miles south of Motehari; and it is indeed a very serious matter that famine should have so soon penetrated so far south in this district. I just send you the letter as it is, only kindly omit my name, the name of the gentleman who writes to me, and the private postcript. My correspondent, Mr. N., the resident planter at Barra, is personally known to me as a gentleman of long experience, and in no way an alarmist; and I could at once, through your columns, direct the attention of Government to the state of the country round his factory. If at any time any of your readers should suppose that I am inclined to take too black a view of things, I would beg them to remember the sad letter I send you to-day; and I can assure you that it is not the gloomiest letter I have received. Every day, and day by day, I see enough to tell me that it is foolish to talk of the "impending" famine; it is down upon us, though not of course in anything like full severity.

By the way, very high winds are raging in Chumparun. Slight local showers have fallen, and much more rain is expected. There has been thunder and lightning, and there has also apparently been some heavy weather in the direction of poor Mudhobani, where, indeed, certainly the rice at least could not be revived by the deepest deluge.

The following is the letter I have alluded to:—

BARRA FACTORY, 10TH FEBRUARY

MY DEAR ——, —I am not much of a scribe, but will try to give you the few details you asked for. Up to a few days ago I had thought rather lightly of the scarcity, and never could persuade myself that there were any signs at present of there being a famine, much less such an awful one as that of '66 (though my servants one and all are constantly telling me that the sickness and deaths from sheer starvation would be far worse), until a few days ago, when while riding over my cultivation, just before the last shower of rain, I was struck by seeing two men following each of the ploughs in one particular field. Being a planter the sight of men ploughing is no new sight, or likely to attract my attention at any other time, but the fact of seeing a man working a plough and another man in apparently a pensive mood slowly creeping after him with his head bent rather low, to all appearance in deep sad thought, made me turn my horse and ride towards them to enquire the cause. I could not guess what these eight or ten men were following the ploughmen for, and on getting close up to them found that they, unlike the ploughmen preceding them, took no notice of me. I stopped and asked them what they were doing, and, on receiving no answer, turned to my Seegowal, or head zillah servant, who told me that they were poor famine-stricken beggars, searching for any potatoes that might be turned up by the plough, should any have been left when the crop was gathered. I was fully convinced on seeing one or two of their wretched faces, that their apparent contempt of my presence was owing to the fearful condition they were in, for they were perfect skeletons, and so weak that I could see it was a real exertion to them even to look up. I told them to come into the pantry and get food, but they have never done so, and though I have not yet heard of any deaths I fear these few must be nearly if not quite starved to death by this. As I rode into my compound the same day, I found several children and some old women,—painful objects—searching my empty carrot field for any carrots which might not have been dug out for the bullocks and horses. I collected these few beggars and had them fed at once, and, that day being the the Factory Bazaar Day, the news spread like wildfire that "the Sahib was giving grain to the poor gratis," and the next, and every day since the number of almost starved creatures is steadily increasing, and to day, if there was one poor famine-stricken wretch waiting the best part of the day, there were some 150 to 200. In my daily rides I did not see more than the few I mentioned at the commencement of this, but am told that most of them have stowed themselves away in their different villages, and have made up their minds to die. This I fully believe, and am astonished that I have heard of no deaths from starvation yet.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

EXTRAORDINARY MUSSULMAN FUNERAL PROCESSION.

SHORTLY after our visit to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital on Sunday, Hajee Ahmed and two of the mangled unknown Seedees died. Hajee Ahmed is the old man who was found lying insensible on the road near Sonapore with his fractured jaw hanging down upon his chest. We thought when we saw him gasping, that the world would hear no more of Hajee Ahmed, than that he was one of the victims of the Sonapore Riot, but he has been fated to have a wider fame after death than he possessed during life. The "unknown' Seedees died unknown, and having no friends in Bombay were quietly bestowed in the usual way of unknown corpses that make their exit from the Jejeebhoy Hospital, but to Hajee Ahmed has been reserved the notoriety of having the most extraordinary funeral ever seen in Bombay. The poor little old Mussulman, whose age and feebleness make it probable that he met his death-wound not when he was an active rioter but when he was a real mourner at the funeral who had been hustled into the midst of the melée, has had a greater procession at his funeral than the most famous man that ever died in this city. Hajee Ahmed when alive was nobody; dead, his name will become a household word in the Mussulman community. He was followed to his grave by hundreds of his community by a Commissioner of Police and many Superintendents and Inspectors belonging to that body; by police on foot and on horseback; by a regiment of native soldiery; and after he was laid in the earth, the fact was marked by the presence in the principal streets of a Brigadier-General, several companies of European infantry, and by a diminutive detachment of native cavalry. "Like Hajee Ahmed's funeral" may well become a synonym with Bombay Mussulmans for something very grand.

The men whom Mr. Souter employs to feel the native pulse reported to him yesterday morning that the Mussulman community—at least the Soonee portion of it— were very excited about Hajee's death, and proposed to follow his body to Sonapore graveyard in large numbers. They also said it was their belief that the excitement at the funeral would be so great that an attack upon the Parsees in revenge for the old man's murder was as likely an event as not. Mr. Souter at once asked the Brigadier-General for the assistance of the military, and before two o'clock the following programme of the precautionary measures proposed to be taken was issued:—

1. The 20th Regt. N. I. take the picquet at Pydhonee street from this evening
2. The Marine Battalion to take the picquet at Dhobie Talao in like manner.
3. The 4th Rifles to take Garrison guards.
4. Each Commanding Officer to make his own arrangements for relief of their respective picquet.
5. An European officer to be with each picquet.
6. Commanding Officers to report that each officer in command of a picquet has read separate General Orders, Section Aid to the Civil Power.
7. Whenever any disturbance occurs, the officer commanding the picquet is to send an immediate report to the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who will at once send a reinforcement of equal strength from the Lines, and get the remainder of his regiment under arms.
8. Each Commanding Officer on learning that his picquet has called for assistance, will send a report at once to the Assistant Quarter Master General for the Brigadier General's information.
9. If picquets are called on for assistance, the detachment 2nd Queen's will be moved by rail from Colaba to Churney Road Station, and there await orders.
10. Special arrangements to be made for the train to be ready when required without incurring expense at present.
11. If picquets are called out, the Commander-in-Chief's escort to be brought by Captain A. Spencer to wherever the Brigadier-General may be, and await orders.
12. Two light field guns with ammunition and dragropes to be ready in the Arsenal to be manned by Royal Artillery Gunners from Colaba.
13. Colonel Bond, commanding Royal Artillery, to be warned to have these guns detachments in readiness to move to the Arsenal, on receipt of a telegram to that effect; also to have a man in waiting at the Light House Telegraph Office day and night till for her orders.
14. In the absence of the Brigadier-General to-day at Parell, Colonel Thacker to command, and if called out, to telegraph to General Gell immediately to Parell.

The relatives of Hajee Ahmed had gathered in the vicinity of the Jamsetjee Hospital as an early hour, and began to clamour for his body. But permission to remove it was denied until the result of Mr. Souter's negotiations for a military force were known. The multitude swayed about impatiently, and at half-past one the nearest relative of the Hajee went to Mazagon Police Office and asked Mr. Edgintcn to grant his permission to remove the body. The Soonee, however, had just to wait until the news arrived that the military precautions were complete, which it did, as we have said, about two o'clock. The body was soon taken out of the ward, and mounted on a bier borne by a number of willing shoulders. At sight of this the assemblage raised a mournful sound and the bier with its simple covering of a white spotted red piece of cotton became an object of the most reverend attention. At a signal the funeral procession fell in, but very quietly there moved along with it a number of persons who were not exactly mourners. In front marched a number of sepoys and one or two Police Superintendents, while closing in the rear came a small body of police and then a small body of the 21st Regiment; and at a short distance further off came a couple of companies of the 21st Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod and Captain Becke. The mourners round the bier leaped and cried and beat their heads; the police marched quietly on; the military's fixed bayonets glittered as they moved; a Police Superintendent on horseback darted suddenly to this side or to that, at each rush making a crowd of loungers fly:—and so the procession moved up Bhendy Bazaar. It turned down towards Null Bazaar, where the number of mourners, or pretended mourners, became considerably larger, and as this place is the notorious haunt of Bombay ruffiandom, the character of the procession as to respectability was not increased by the addition. The Police Superintendents galloped here and there, but their enthusiasm could not alter the fact of thousands of people clustering on the footpaths or craning their necks over the windows of the houses. A short halt was made near the Null Bazaar, during which the military split into lines and guarded the road. When the procession moved on again, it turned down a narrow lane called Allee Oomer Siree, the quaint architecture of the wooden and green, blue, yellow, and even red houses in which shared attention with the motley character of its residents. In this street Hajee Ahmed's house was situated, and collected near it there must have been five hundred people. The cries of the mourners echoed through the street and continued till the bier disappeared beneath the deceased's doorway, in front of which a rough mat was hung. Then somebody among the Mahomedas present spread matting upon the road, upon which a number of Mussulmans squatted at once and lighted small cigarettes and began to chat. While the body was within the house, undergoing some rites at the hands of Hajee Ahmed's family, the little street wore an alarming appearance, the military and police being crushed into it, while superintendents Mills, Crummy, and Lougden rode up and down, and Inspectors Price and Chisiett guarded the exit and entrance, which bristled with Mussulmans all vociferating that being relations of Hajee Ahmed they ought to be permitted to sit near his house. Mr. Souter, who frequently appeared among the processionists, conferred with several of the more influential of the Mussulmans who crowded near the portals of the house of mourning. One old man, he called towards him, who went not without reluctance down the bayonet-bristling lane. Him the Commissioner of Police exhorted to do what he could to preserve the peace, and the old man promised. When the groups of skull-capped gentry had exhausted their speculations upon the cause of the presence of the military, and affrighted fowls had repeatedly lost themselves among the legs of the native soldiers, much to the discomfiture of the dignity both of fowl and soldier; when women had hurt their eyes with straining between deep-slit venetian blinds to catch a glimpse of what was going on, the matting across the doorway moved aside, the bier reappeared covered with the same old piece of cotton, and everybody who had been squatting on the road rose to his feet, and soon the procession was formed again. It would be difficult to describe the appearance of the funeral party and their military accompaniments as they moved down between the narrow defiles of streets, gazed upon by thousands of people from verandahs and windows. The combined murmur of the huge surging crowd; the shouts of the mourners; the yells of sowars as they wheeled about and drove back with their batons curious half-dressed people who were crowding in upon the bier; the steady tramp of the military—all made up a panoramic effect beyond description. At Bapoo Khote Street a crowd was waiting, which must have numbered many thousands, but those were prevented from joining the mourners by the European Superintendents riding in among them and driving them back. In Bhoosaly Street, where the narrowness of the road extenuated the procession considerably, the windows in the high houses were filled with Hindoo men and women spectators. Frequent halts had to be made, and during which the Commissioner of Police rode among the mourners and warned them against breaking the peace. At the end of this road, where Bholeshwer Temple, half-hidden by cocoanut trees, rises on an eminence, which was on this occasion crowded by Hindoos even down to the verge of the skimmering tank, the procession became slightly unsteady, and a halt had to be made for a short time; but in a few minutes the mourners had again room to leap about and scream and beat their heads and breasts, and the procession moved onwards past the Roman Catholic chapel, and then into the Agiary Lane—the abode of Parsees, and therefore looked upon with some anxeity by the authorities. But the majority of the windows were closed, and nothing except one incident interrupted the smooth progress of the procession. Some Parsee dwelling at the tops of one of the highest of the buildings had not thought fit to lock themselves up, but rather it pleased them to look down upon the funeral party. They were caught sight of and the gesture of one of them was mistaken by some of the Mussulmans, and instantly the cry spread through the ranks of the mourners that a stone had been thrown at the body and that one of the Parsees had spat down upon it. Instantly the crowd stopped, and the deep murmur which had been sustained all through the march from the Jamsetjee Hospital changed into a roar of rage and defiance. Some of the more excited men in the procession leaped into the air and shook their fists and screamed; others, for want of bludgeons, waved knotted handkerchiefs above their heads. The military, however, pressed the crowd from behind; the Commissioner of Police rode among them and urged them to be quiet; and once more the procession moved on through the dreaded Agiary Lane. In front of the Dady Sett Fire Temple, round which a good deal of Sunday's rioting raged, a small company of soldiers and police was stationed, but the Mussulmans showed no disposition whatever to offer violence to the edifice and went on with their monotonous chant of grief round Hajee's body. At the entrance to the Sonapore gully, which was the scene of another of Sunday's free fights, a number of police and military were drawn up. A temporary halt was made, during which the Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Mills rode down the narrow stinking place to see whether the Parsee residents had closed their houses. Not a single window was found open, and the usually teeming lane was as quiet as the grave. The procession turned down the lane, some of the mourners showing their excitement by extra furious dancing and singing. Near the gate of the Mussulman burying ground a Parsee had insisted upon looking through the iron gratings which he had placed in front of his door. A European constable ran up to Mr. Souter and told him of the circumstance, and the latter at once rode down to the place and ordered the Parsee to close his door. The Parsee was inclined to be argumentative, but a few military appeared on the scene and stopped the altercation, the Parsee closing the door abruptly. The graveyard has a small gateway, situated in a dilapidated alley, and for five minutes the members of the procession proceeded to stream through it. Near the gate a little mosque stands, and strikes the stranger as being more useful than ornamental, its masonry being alternated with indifferent specimens of thatching. Here some priests received the body, and a glimpse of the red bier could be caught sight of as it appeared across some archways on its way to the inner recesses of the edifice. The graveyard round the mosque surged with excited people, but speedily the murmur of the crowd was silenced, giving place to a prayer chanted over the body by the Mahomedan priests. While further ceremonies were being performed over the body, the majority of the crowd dispersed across the graveyard, and formed parts of groups who stared through the gateway at the military, whose red coats and bayonets ornamented the sides of the lane as far as the eye reached; or squatted on the earth, and lit their *bedees*, and joked and laughed as though the occasion was for a jolly one than otherwise. This latter fact indicated, in our opinion, that a huge proportion of the so-called mourners had honoured the procession with their presence simply because some fun was to be expected. The burying ground had been reached about four o'clock; the body was within the mosque for half an hour or so, when it reappeared in the archways, and a signal from a priest set the people down upon their knees, where they genuflected for a short time in the direction of the setting sun, after which the bier was picked up and taken to the place of burial, followed by a lamenting crowd. While the members of the procession were absent, a commotion occurred in one of the lanes adjoining the graveyard, but this was from no more alarming cause than the arrival of two companies of the 2nd Queen's, who had been conveyed to Churney Road Station by train from Colaba. They were "as fresh as larks," and their appearance must have had a considerable moral effect upon the Mussulmans within the churchyard, who came to stare at them. They were accompanied by Brigadier-General Gell and Major Sexton, while Major Gibbs was the officer in charge of the detachment. These European troops were marched through the Parsee quarters and down to the Bhendy Bazaar Road. They had scarcely disappeared round the Sonapore Lane, when the trampling of many horses was heard, and twenty-five men of the 1st Cavalry (His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's escort) rode on to the ground, Captain Karslake following. They proceeded at once through the parts of the town where the peace was menaced, and *their* moral effect must have been almost as great as that of the European troops. Soon after this, the Mussulmans issued from the graveyard. They were addressed by Mr. Souter, who pointed out that as the European troops were now out, any demonstration of an unpeaceful nature would be exceedingly dangerous. They were also addressed by a little man with a turban and a yellow handkerchief round his waist, after which the procession moved on towards the town again. They were perfectly peaceful. True, not a Parsee was to be seen on their whole line of march; but that they were not very much disposed for rough play was sufficiently shown by their quiet demeanour. They quickly reached the Bhendy Bazaar, and thence dispersed, every man to his own way. When they had passed through the Agiary lane and Sonapore lane, the Parsees threw open their doors and windows, and the whole place soon looked as lively as though Hajee Ahmed's much-dreaded funeral had never taken place. The Parsee community are to be complimented for their forbearance on this occasion, and the Mussulmans for their discretion in not risking a collision with Her Majesty's troops. We cannot conclude this notice without mentioning that Mr. Souter was boundless in his efforts to restrain Hajee Ahmed's mourners from bringing a calamity upon themselves. They were in a terrible state of excitement, each individual appearing to be galvanized, and nothing but considerable tact and the timely display of those excellent persuaders, the Military, could have prevented the seething mass from being fatally foolish.

A LARGE number of Parsee families have moved from the native town into the Fort till the Moharrum is over. The Parsees at present have public sympathy with them, but we would warn them that the acts of deliberate, cold-blooded, cruelty committed by some members of their community during the last few days have excited general indignation, and that, unless they refrain from acts of violence against unoffending Mussulmans, they will ruin their own cause. An English gentleman, who was a witness to the cowardly and ferocious attack made by Parsees on a poor Post Office peon who happened to be passing along Parsee Bazaar Street on Sunday, declares that he never saw a more wicked and unprovoked assault in his life. Our correspondent, who lives in the neighbourhood, was in his bath when he heard a great noise in the street, and, looking out, he saw a number of Parsees beating the unfortunate Mussulman in the most shameful way. The peon managed to get clear away for a moment, but, as he was running off, a well to-do Parsee came out of his home armed with a big club and struck him a blow on the back of the head which felled him to the ground. The police, who had looked on placidly all the time, though there were about a dozen of them in the Elphinstone Circle, then came up, and, putting the victim of this atrocious outrage in a cart, packed him off to the hospital. The police, in fact, seem to be as much afraid of the Parsees as of the Mussulmans; and they are utterly powerless to keep order.

No disturbance of the public peace worth mentioning occurred in any part of the city yesterday. There were of course many alarms, but for the most part they were unfounded. The Parsee houses situated in the Mahomedan quarter remained shut up, and the inmates found it a matter of great difficulty to communicate with their friends. A peculiar instance in point is that of Eduljee Pestonjee, a Government servant, who has had a mother and two children shut up in a solitary Parsee house situated in Chimboor Gully since the disturbance of Friday last. The man happened to be in the Fort on business when he heard of the helpless condition of his relatives, but he could do nothing on that day. On Saturday he applied for assistance to the Senior Magistrate who, after hearing his statement, sympathised with him, but declined to interfere. Eduljee then sought the assistance of the police inspector at the Moombadavi chowkey, and was told that there was no sepoy to be spared specially for him. The inspector was, however, prevailed upon by the man's supplication to send out a sepoy with him; but on seeing the threatening aspect of affairs at the Pasdhonee Tank, the sepoy, No. 1282, bolted, leaving Eduljee to go to his relatives as best he could. The Parsee there upon returned to the Fort and appealed to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who kindly undertook to communicate with the Deputy Commissioner of Police with a view to release the poor man's relatives from their unenviable condition.

Yesterday forenoon a Parsee named Eduljee Pestonjee Bottlewalla went to a Parsee house situated in the vicinity of Bhendy Bazaar to see his grandmother and get clean clothes for his family, whom he had removed from that house into the Fort. As he was returning in a buggy by the Null Bazaar road, the carriage was stopped by a Mussulman mob, who severely maltreated him with sticks and stones He was taken by a police sepoy to a European inspector and was then brought into the Fort.

An unfounded report was circulated yesterday to the effect that the Mussulmans had been attacking the bungalows of the Parsee families residing at Bandora as well as at Mahim. It is, however, true, that the Parsees living at Bandora have been in an awful state of alarm during the last four days; and that on a representation made by the residents, the police authorities asked for assistance from the Superintendent of the Tanna Police, who sent a party of men to Bandora on Saturday last.

Another unfounded report was circulated yesday that the meat brought into the Fort market had been poisoned, or that the animals had been poisoned by the Mussulman butchers before they were taken to the slaughter-house. In consequence of the report, a large quantity of meat which had been bought in the bazaar was, we are told, thrown away by Parsees, some of whom had the credulity to send it to Parsee graduates of the Grant Medical College for chemical analysis.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

ON Sunday forenoon, while the fatal riot was raging round Sonapore, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had a narrow escape. He had been in the Fort with his wife and daughters, and had just passed Sonapore, on his way to Mazrgon Castle, when the riot broke out. Had the Baronet been seen he would have been attacked, as his position in the Parsee community would certainly have made him a mark for the fury of the excited Mussulmans. Mazagon Castle is at present guarded by several police sepoys, but we understand that further assistance in the event of an emergency occurring has been promised by His Highness Aga Khan, who the other day very kindly assured the ladies of Sir Jamsetjee's family that if any Mussulmans should be so ill advised as to attack Mazagon Castle he would certainly send men to their assistance.

THE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

The exceedingly decided measures which were taken yesterday in Bombay have to a great extent restored public confidence in the power of the authorities to put down these Mahomedan disturbances. One question, however, agitates the mind of the well disposed portion of the native community—will the taboot processions be put down? We understand that a meeting of the Executive Council was held yesterday to decide the question and that it was resolved that there should be no such processions allowed to take place this year in Bombay. This course was strongly recommended by Mr. Souter. A detachment of Poona Horse has been telegraphed for, and will arrive in Bombay immediately.

THE MORTALITY ACCOUNT IN HOSPITAL.

YESTERDAY there were only received in hospital two slight cases, but they were hurt on Sunday at Dhobie Talao.

Another unknown Seedee from the 17 Ward died of fracture of the skull at 11-30 on Sunday morning. A Coroner's inquest sat on the body last evening.

RIOTS IN BROACH.

YESTERDAY a clerk in Messrs. Peel, Cassel's office received a telegram from Broach, stating that a Mahomedan Riot had just taken place there. Broach is noted for Mahomedan disaffection.

MUSSULMAN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE RIOTS.

THE following letter is authenticated; and, as it gives the Mahommedan version of what caused the riot last Friday, we have pleasure in publishing it:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's paper it was mentioned that the Cazee of Bombay was not present at the Mosque on Friday, but I maintain that he was there and used his best endeavours to pacify and prohibit the Mussulmans. There was not the slightest suspicion that there would be a row, but I am sorry to say that the boys of minor ages were passing quietly through the street called the Old Fish Market, and on only their calling out Deen Deen, Mr. Framjee, Inspector of the Police, rushed out into the street and caught hold of those little boys. Seeing this, others interfered in the matter, when Mr. Framjee hit one of the passers-by. This is the origin of the row. Now, whenever these poor Mahomedans carry their dead bodies to the burial ground, showers of stones are thrown at them by the riotous and tyrannical Parsees—who crowd together to commit a breach of the peace; and I am sorry to say none of the Parsees are taken into custody; though the policemen are wounded more or less. I hope the Government will suppress the disturbance which is going on in a fearful state.

14th February. AN EYE-WITNESS.

MUSSULMAN RIOTERS.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, twenty-eight Mussulmans were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with riotous and disorderly behaviour in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street and the Bhendy Bazaar Road, contrary to Section 22 of Act 48 of 1860. Three of the prisoners were admitted to bail on each of them depositing the sum of Rs. 200, and two sureties in a similar amount, and the rest remanded to jail till the 4th proximo.

DEATH RESULTING FROM THE RIOT.

YESTERDAY Dr. Blaney, acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Mussulman named Hajee Ahmed. The following principal evidence was taken:—

Abdoola Moosa said—I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify it as that of Hajee, who was my uncle, and lived with me in Tookree Moola, near Null Bazaar. He was about eighty years of age. He was a carpenter, but was too old to work. Yesterday morning I left home at 9 o'clock, and left the deceased in the house; he was then quite well. At 1 30 P.M. I was informed by my brother that the deceased had been wounded and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. I came to the hospital, but was not allowed to go in to see the deceased. A police peon came at 8 o'clock this morning and told me that deceased was dead, and I came to the hospital and saw the body in the dead house. Blood was issuing from the mouth, and there was a slight wound on the right shoulder.

Bhiwa Visram said—I am a police peon No. C 574, and do duty in Chirra Bazar. Yesterday about 11-30 A. M. a Mussulman from the burial ground in Sonapoor came and informed me that a wounded Mussulman had been carried to the Musjid of the Mahomedan burial ground in Sonapoor. I went to the burial ground and saw the deceased lying in the Musjid. He was wounded on the face and back and was bleeding. He was sensible. I asked him who wounded him, and he replied that he had been beaten by Parsees with sticks, and that he had received a blow from the clenched fist over the eye. I asked whether he could recognize the Parsees who assaulted him. He replied that he could not. I then brought a bullock rekla in which I placed the deceased and took him to the Jamsetjee Hospital. I came to the hospital with the deceased about noon. The Mussulman who gave me the information that the deceased had been carried to the Musjid of the burial ground was the last witness.

The Coroner adjourned the case for further inquiry to Friday, the 6th March, at Byculla.

On the same day and at the same place another inquest was held on the body of one Lucka Jeera.

Esoo Bapoo said—I am a police peon No. 510 C., and do duty at Dhobie Talao. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Lucka, who was found by me yesterday about 11-30 A.M., on the Breach Candy road, near the chawl of Juggonath Sunkersett. He was wounded on the head and was bleeding. I spoke to the deceased but found that he was insensible. I placed him in the *rekla* in which I had just before placed another wounded Mussulman, and I took them both to the Jamsetjee Hospital. When I came with the deceased to the hospital and had him conveyed into the receiving room he vomited and then gave his name as Lucka Jeera. He said nothing more when I was at the hospital.

The inquiry stands adjourned to Friday the 6th March at 2 P.M.

A THIRD inquest was held on the same day, and at the same place, on view of the body of a Mussulman, name unknown.

Esoo Bapoo said—I am a police peon No. C 510, and do duty at Dhobie Talao. I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify it as that of the deceased, who was found by me on the Breach Candy road on 11 30 near the house of Juggonath Sunkerett, and bleeding yesterday. He was wounded on the head red a rekla, profusely. He was insensible. I procured Jamsetjee Hospital him in it, and took him to the not see any riot taken there I arrived about noon. I did at the time it was said we yesterday, as I was off duty turning to my duty when we occurred, and was re the road. No buttakee has been the deceased lying on of getting the deceased identified sesterday for the purpose

The case was adjourned for further day, the 6th March, at 2 p. m, at Byculla Enquiry till Fri-

LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

PAREL, SUNDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

MY DEAR SIR JAMSETJEE,—As I write, the military assistance for which you asked is in the town of Bombay, and the Government will be prepared to take such further action as may be necessary. H. E. told you last night, that from the latest accounts received he was of opinion that the Mussulmans were quieted by the arrest of the late rioters, and it is therefore his earnest hope that the leading gentlemen of the Persee community will repress by every means in their power any sign of retaliation on the part of the Parsees, or any exhibition of vindictive feeling, which if it does not provoke a fresh breach of the peace, will keep old sores open. H. E. is exceedingly sorry to learn that despite the presence of a strong police force, some Parsees to-day threw stones at some Mussulmans during a funeral service, and brought on a fight which caused injury to several people. There has also been a smaller row in Fort Bora Bazaar Street, where one European inspector has been badly hit by a Parsee. Of course such things cannot be altogether avoided, but with the influence which you and the gentlemen who called last night possess over the Parsee community, H. E. must look to you, as he is sure he can with full confidence advise all Parsees to remain at home as much as possible until some greater degree of quiet is restored.

—Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Private Secretary.

SERIOUS RIOT AT DHOBIE TALAO.

[BY AN EYE-WITNESS.]

THE locality about Dhobie Talao was yesterday the scene of a riot, far more serious than that in Bottlewallah's Moollah on Friday. But on this occasion, the Parsees were the victorious party, and the Mahommedans were helplessly at their mercy. I got information and went to the spot at 11 o'clock, which was at least an hour after the disturbance began. At this time the Dhobie Talao main road, which afterwards becomes the Breach Candy Road, was thronged with Hindoos, Parsees, and Portuguese, for a quarter of a mile down from the Money School. In all the cross-streets also and by-lanes for some right and left the excitement was intense. There was not a Mussulman to be seen till I went down Sonapoor lane to the Mahommedan burying-ground. Within the enclosure, and about the entrance, I saw about thirty Mahommedans talking loudly about an attack which had been made upon them by the Parsees, and which they had been worsted. Every few minutes, two or three of them, who had ventu red up the lane towards the main street where the riot was raging, came scampering back to the burying-ground with the report that the Parsees were advancing. From here I walked on to the main street again, and moved up and down for about half an hour, having left my buggy in a quiet corner. There were several hundred Parsees going to and fro in a state of the highest excitement, nearly every man of them armed with a club or thick stick. The Hindoos and other classes not in the quarrel were talking over what they had seen, giving the most inconsistent and contradictory reports of the occurrences. Occasionally there was to be seen some new excitement and running together of people at some particular spot. I would go up and find a Mahomedan lying, just murdered by the Parsees. These were shouting triumphantly. I heard one call out in English, "He well deserved it." I was five times witness of an occurrence like this; in each case the victim was lying motionless, with the blood streaming from one or more wounds in his head. The brain was protruding from the fractured skull of one, another had an eye partly knocked out, and blood was coming out of the ear of a third. These three I concluded to be dead. All five were Mahomedans, two being Sidhees, and three, Bombay Mussulmans; one of the latter was an old man with a short grey beard. Up to the time I left this locality—half past 11—I saw but two European policemen, but I was told as I was going away that the Commissioner had just passed in hot haste. He had heard the news at Mazagon, and had galloped to the scene. There were a large number of police sepoys, but except for taking the wounded to hospital, they would have been better away. I cannot say anything new about their stupidity and in difference for the inaction of natives when their houses are on fire or their wives or sisters in the water, has often been described. They were simply doing nothing, unless occasionally to clear a space for a passing carriage. Not a club-man was disarmed, and the least attempt made to arrest turbulent rioters. Had they even had the spirit to hurry off to the other districts of Bombay where our paltry European force has been stationed in twos and threes since Friday, they might have brought men enough to check the rampant spirit of the Parsees. But no such aid would they render. A Parsee named Bottlewalla, in charge of a dispensary in the locality, assured me that when the riot broke out he had urged the sepoy on duty to inform the Inspector or Superintendant at once, but that the man would not move a step. The time the police were in putting in an appearance, was a subject in everybody's mouth, and they would very likely not have appeared even then, had not the Commissioner passed through the scene at the time my informant saw him. As it was, on my return about half-past 12, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and five or six constables were there; also the Municipal Commissioner and Major Payne Barras. The crowd was then dispersed and bail taken for peace to be kept by the leading Parsees. The truth is that, the Commissionership of Police would not have inducted one of the sepoys in the force to molest a Parsee at Dhobie Talao yesterday, and they took up nobody except such Mahommedans as escaped the vengeance of the rioters. After all I have said, I feel how inadequately I have described what I saw of the conduct of the native police. They crawled about in numbers sufficient to have made an effectual charge, but as for taking a single step to restore the peace, even the thought did not occur to them. A few sowars arrived about half past 11 and rendered some little assistance in breaking up knots of club men. Shortly after 11 o'clock, two companies of the 20th Regiment N. I. were marched down Kalbadavie and drawn up at Mombadavie, to prevent a collision between the Parsees and the main body of the Mahommedan rioters of Friday. As I left Dhobie Talao the soldiers were transferred to that quarter, where, indeed, there had all along been the greatest need of them.—*Indian Statesman.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S.S. VENETIA, Captain W. C. Angove, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. C. Wightman.
For Dundee—Mr. David.
For Venice—Mr. and Mrs. G. Landseer, Mr. T. Miller and a gentleman.
For Aden—1 deck passenger.

THE TENGAPUTNOM RIOT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MALABAR, 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE Moplahs on the Malabar Coast have of late occupied a great deal of attention, but they have unfortunately appeared before the public in the most unenviable character. They have proved themselves of a troublesome and turbulent disposition, and their recent conduct in many parts of this coast, the revival of their old spirit of disaffection and insubordination, sufficiently justifies the necessity of enforcing again the Police Act against them in the Malabar district. The Puttamby riot, which produced such an excitement that even the London *Times* noticed it in its own characteristic way, occurred in September last; it was soon followed by a disturbance at Cochin within the Cochin Sirkar in 1873; then there was the murder on the backwaters of Tellicherry, near Chowghaut of a wealthy Panikan by a large number of Mopiahs; and lastly, a serious Mopiah riot has occurred at Tengaputnom in South Travancore. In this instance, a Tehsildar has been severely assaulted and captured by a gang of Mopiahs, or Lubbhays as they are known in the south; and his subordinates and peons, who were with him, have also received severe treatment. The telegram, which announced the above fact, states also that two companies of the Nair Brigade, under Captain Davidson, have been sent from Trevandrum to quell the disturbance. In the absence of such facilities of communication as those offered by railway, it must have been some delay before Captain Davidson reached Tengaputnom with his sepoys; and in all likelihood the Mopiahs had dispersed before the arrival of the military, and no extraordinary action on the part of Captain Davidson would have been called for at the place. What he has done at Tengaputnom, however, it is not known as yet, and it is useless to anticipate his action. At any rate, it is not likely that he would, *à la* Winterbotham, shoot down every Mopiah who may show the least opposition towards him. The cause of the riot I have not as yet heard of from any authentic source. There is a report that the Tehsildar, with his gomastas and peons, entered the mosque premises to search for stolen timber, supposed to have been cut down and stealthily removed from the forests. Raids on the forests of Travancore by Mopiahs

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE TO THE SENATE.—Fellows of the University who have intimated their intention to be present at the Convocation for conferring degrees, are requested to be in the Library, Esplanade, by 3-45 P. M. *Full Dress.*

NOTICE TO VISITORS—Visitors are requested to alight from their carriages at the entrance in the Mayo (formerly Wellington) road, to present their cards on entering the University Hall, and to be in their seats by 4½ P.M.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at less rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1
Each succeeding line..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE ACTING EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR.—We learn from a Mofussil paper that Mr. Bains, C. S., Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, intends shortly to proceed to England on leave.

THE SENIOR MAGISTRACY.—It is reported that in consequence of the Mussulman riots Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will not take up the appointment of Acting Senior Magistrate, and that Mr. Connon will not avail himself of his privilege leave so early as was expected.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 347 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 109 were under sentences from the High Court, 206 from the Magistrates of Police, and 32 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 256 were natives and the remaining 91 were Europeans.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—It is said that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company intend adding about ten local trains to run between Bandora and Bombay, and that Government have strongly recommended the Company to run the mail trains during the night from the 1st March next.

MURDER OF A MARWARRE AT BULSAR.—A short time ago a Marwaree money lender was murdered at Bulsar by Dya Anund and Runchord Khalpa. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Surat recently the accused were tried before Mr. Macpherson, Acting Session Judge, on a charge of murder, and were on conviction sentenced to death.

ACQUITTAL OF A MURDERER.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira the other day, before Mr Newnham, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, a man named Nepal Raijee was tried for the murder of a Hindoo cultivator named Bapoojee. The Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused not guilty, and ordered him to be discharged.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band-stand this (Tuesday) evening :—

March	Josephi	Meluson
Lancers	Cremorne	Coote
Overture	Mayro Spada	Auber
Waltz	Minna	Godfrey
Selection	Faust	Godfrey
Galop	Neck and Neck	Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

THE STRANGE PROCEEDINGS OF A SENTRY OF THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Nana Morejee, Acting Third Magistrate of Police, yesterday afternoon attended the European General Hospital and took the deposition of Mr. Orr, second mate of the steam ship Kurrachee, who was a few days ago bayonneted by a sentry of the High Court, and who now lies in a precarious state at the hospital.

THE ODEWARRA RAILWAY STATION.—We have to draw attention to a notice in our advertising columns to the effect that, from 18th inst. to the 5th proximo the up and down mail trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will stop at the Oodwarra Station Passengers will be booked from all stations, at which the mail trains at present stop, to Oodwarra and *vice versa*. Return tickets, available during the above period, will also be issued.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE OF SURAT.—The hearing of the charge against Dossbhoy Eduljee, late Wahiwutdar to the Begum of Surat, of criminal misappropriation, was completed on Thursday last, and Mr. Macpherson, Acting Sessions Judge, who tried the case, reserved his decision till to-day. Mr. Kaikhushro, Government Pleader, Surat, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Pheroshaw M. Mehta, Barrister, for the defence.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobee-Talao, was 4,697. Of these, 1,243 were new admissions, consisting of 445 Parsees, 438 Hindoos, 442 Mussulmans and 118 Christians, the daily average attendance being 173·95. The following prevailing diseases were registered viz :—Intermittent and remittent fever, 384; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentry, 277; diseases of the air-passages, 177; chooping-cough, 13; catarrh, 6; and mumps, 3.

DACOITY IN THE MAWAL TALOOKA.—There has been such an outbreak of dacoity in the Mawal talooka that Colonel Stanley Scott and a large portion of the Poona police force have gone out to suppress it. The places usually filled by the police sepoys are now occupied by regimental sepoys. These latter perform the office of bringing the prisoners to our Courts in Poona, and similar employments. When the police report of this Presidency was published by Government, we noticed the paucity of number in the police force, and remarked that it was impossible for such a small body of men to maintain order should any special outbreak of crime occur. We hope the present outbreak in the Mawal talooka will be a warning to the authorities in regard to the necessity of maintaining a larger police force in the future. We have no doubt that through the energy and activity of our present District Superintendent of Police the outbreak at Mawal will soon be suppressed.—*Deccan Herald.*

MR. & MRS. GEORGE CASE.

WE would remind our readers that these favourite artistes appear to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. Their merits will be too fresh in the memory of the Bombay Public to need any further recommendation at our hands. Mr. and Mrs. Case since leaving this have made a tour of the Provinces and have performed several times in Calcutta, receiving the patronage of the Viceroy and the Hon. Miss. Baring. Notwithstanding the troublous times we hope they may be greeted with a full house.

THE CHEVALIER BLONDIN.

MR. BLONDIN has made his *debut* in Bombay at a most unfortunate time. The public mind (native especially) is so exercised by the Riot, that it could scarcely be expected that his performance would have proved a financial success. Still, a considerably larger gathering than that of yesterday evening might have been expected. The management has been at very considerable expense in the erection of a vast arena, the dimensions of which have already been advertised, and it had made arrangements for the convenient reception of a large number of spectators, but we think we should be outside the mark if we said that 300 persons were present in all. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Blondin went through the performance in the most complete manner. He first appeared clad as a knight and walked across the rope and back in the most easy and jaunty way imaginable. His *sang froid* and self-possession is something wonderful: he appears as much in his element on the high rope as most mortals in their ordinary sphere, and his movements display wonderful activity and gracefulness. He ran backwards and forwards on the rope, stood on his head thereon, turned a back somersault, and executed a variety of feats that are trying to the nerves of many to look upon. His evolutions on the chair must be seen to be conceived as possible, and everything which he accomplishes seems to be without effort. His operation in the *double* dining table are very wonderful: he transports his stove to the centre of the rope and then makes and cooks his pancake, uncorking and drinking a bottle of champagne whilst the cooking is in process; but we cannot say that we thought as much of this part of the performance as most of the others. As usual he carried his Agent, M. Nissé across the line, and his burden seemed to be as nonchalant as himself. But of all the feats, that of the bicycle seems to us the most astonishing, and M. Blondin appears equally at home in his seat there as elsewhere. We may safely say that no performance equalling that of Mr. Blondin has ever been witnessed in this part of the world, and we sincerely hope that his visit may yet prove satisfactory.

THE BERAR COTTON CROP.

From A. J. DUNLOP, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Akolah District, Berar, to the SECRETARY to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

CAMP KHANGAUM, 13th February.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, the accompanying returns showing the exports of cotton from the Central Provinces and Berar up to the week ending the 7th instant as compared with the two previous years.

The figures now stand thus :—

1873-74.	1872 73.	1871
Up to 7th Feb. 77,884	Up to 7th Feb. 60,429	Up to 7th Feb. 89,126.

2. The cotton crop is now nearly picked and the season is at its height. The exports from Khangaum during the week ending the above amount to 6,098 full pressed bales, while the previous week they were 4,684 bales; and on looking over the returns of previous years as far back as 1869-70, I find that the exports of any one week have never before been so large as now recorded.

3. The collection of the land revenue which was commenced on the 15th ultimo has doubtless some connection with the heavy receipts at our markets, but at the same time the crop is a large one, and unless low prices induce holders to keep back their cotton I expect the present scale of exports will be maintained for some time, and my estimate of 270,000 bales is, so far as I can at present see, likely to be nearly correct. There are complaints regarding the present low price of cotton, and some people would like to hold back their produce in the hope of better times, but my opinion is, and I have been continually moving about in the districts for the last four months and have had constant opportunities of judging, that the ryots, and also most of our soucars, are too hard pressed for ready cash to hold back much cotton, and at present I do not think there need be any fear that they will do so.—I have, &c.

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assist. Comr, Akolah District.

IN THE SESSIONS COURT OF TANNA, FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1874.

2ND FEBRUARY 1874.

BEFORE W. M. P. COGHAN, ESQ., Sessions Judge and W. H. CROWE, ESQ., Assistant Sessions Judge.

Before the Sessions Judge, Case No. 1 of 1874.

The Crown versus, 1, Mahadya, son of Bhikarya, 2, Bendia, son of Dharma 3, Maria, son of Hsria.

The accused were charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Kanis, son of Patia, at Sigam, in the Mahim talooka of the Tanna district. The second and third prisoners held the deceased down while the first killed him with blows of an axe.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted them of the charge under sections 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced the three accused persons to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, the sentence being subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

3RD FEBRUARY 1874.
Case No. 3 of 1874.

The Crown versus 1, Hariat son of Narayan; 2, Mangilia, son of Dulaba; 3, Washia, son of Bhaula, 4, Dulaba, son of Ranchode; 5, Fakir son of Gopi.

The accused were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of one Bhima Kanaji at Katalwada, in the Dhanu talooka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurred with all the assessors and convicted the prisoners on the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that dacoity is so prevalent in this district that he felt that leniency in sentences is a public danger because the present case is one of open and organized defiance of the law and of the Government. He therefore sentenced the first four accused persons to transportation for ten years each, and the last, No. 5, to transportation for life, because two previous convictions of dacoity in the Tanna Court had been proved against him.

4TH FEBRUARY 1874.
Case No. 10 of 1874.

The Crown versus Newia, son of Kushia.

The accused was charged with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Towji, son of (unknown), at Mograj, in the Kurjut talooka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the one and differing from the other assessors, convicted him of the charge under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, adding that the offence was committed under most grave and sudden provocation since the accused surprised his wife Bhimi and the deceased Towji actually lying together under the same blanket, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years.

6TH FEBRUARY 1874.
Case No. 2 of 1874.

The Crown versus 1. Abdulla, son of Somji; 2, Pirbhai, son of Mahomed.

The accused No. 1, Abdulla, was charged with—1, having attempted to commit murder by attempting to cause death of complainant Abdul Rahiman Samsudin at Bandora, in the Salsette talooka of the Tanna district; 2, having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the complainant Abdul Rahiman at Bandora, in the Salsette talooka of the Tanna district. The accused No. 2 Pirbhai was charged with—1, having abetted the commission of attempting to commit murder of complainant Abdul Rahiman at Bandora, in the Salsette talooka of the Tanna district; 2, having abetted the commission of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the complainant Abdul Rahiman at Bandora, 3. having voluntarily caused hurt to one Abdul Rahiman at Bandora. Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurred with all the assessors and convicted the accused No. 1, Abdul, son of Somji, on the first head of the charge under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the beating amounted to attempt to murder, and the medical testimony proved that the act of beating might have caused death. He observed also that it was done with the knowledge that it might have caused death and therefore sentenced the accused to transportation for life and acquitted the accused No. 2, Pirbhai, as not guilty on all heads of the charge.

7TH FEBRUARY 1874.
Case No. 19 of 1874.

The Crown versus Sakia son of Malhari.

The accused was charged with having committed rape on one Kuchi daughter of Kamlu at Khatiwli in the Shahapore talooka of the Tanna district.

The Government pleader on the evidence of the complainant, with the consent of the Court, withdrew the charge, it being evident that the prosecutrix had been a consenting party.

The Accused was therefore acquitted and discharged.

9TH FEBRUARY 1874.
Case No. 13 of 1874.

The Crown versus 1, Vithu, son of Krishna; 2, Girji alias Darga, widow of Gopala.

The accused Vithu was charged with—1, having committed murder by causing the death of one Narayen Balkrishna at Bandora, in the Salsette talooka of the Tanna district. 2, having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of the said Narayen Balkrishna; 3, having caused the death, by a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, of the said Narrayan Balkrishna. The accused Girji was charged with—1, having abetted the commission of murder by causing the death of one Narayen Balkrishna at Bandora, in the Salsette, talooka of the Tanna district: 2, Having abetted the commission of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of the said Narayan Balkrishna; 3, having abetted the commission of causing the death of the said Narayan Balkrishna by a rash or negligent act.

The Court amended the charge by adding the 4th head, charging the accused Vithu with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

On the motion of the Government Pleader, he was permitted to withdraw the charges against accused No 2, Girji alias Darga, it appearing from the committing magistrate's proceedings that there was no evidence whatever against her.

The accused No. 2, was therefore discharged under section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code and used as witness in the case.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors as regards first and second head of the charge against the accused No. 1 Vithu, and differing from them on the third head of it, found the accused No. 1, Vithu, son of Krishna, not guilty of the charges under section, 302 and 304of the Indian Penal Code and section 304A of Amendment Act 27 of 1870, Indian Penal Code, and ordered that he the accused Vithu, son of Krishna, be acquitted on the first, second, and third head, of the charge.

But he convicted the accused No. 1, Vithu, son of Krishna, on the fourth head of the charge under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the Act was committed by the accused under provocation, since he found Girji, his kept mistress, witness No. 9, lying with the deceased Narayan Balkrishna. Only one kick having been given by the accused to the deceased Narayan Balkrishna has been proved. Dr. DeSouza witness No. 8, distinctly stated that the deceased's spleen was ruptured, which was the cause of his death. He further stated that a moderate kick would cause rupture of a spleen in the diseased condition of that of Narayan Balkrishna, which was enlarged to twice its normal volume. The Sessions Judge therefore sentenced the accused Vithu to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default, further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

11TH FEBRUARY 1874.
Case No. 21 of 1874.

The Crown versus 1, Gopala, son of Hira; 2, Narayen, son of Hira Patil; 3, Palu, widow of Shrawanya, 4 Luxmon son of Naro.

The accused were charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Shrawanya son of Somya, at Dhansar, in the Mahim talooka of the Tanna district.

The Sessions Judge concurred with the assessors, and convicted the accused Nos. 1and 4 Gopala and Luxmon, on the charge under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the evidence of witnesses Nos. 2 and 5, Bhilian and Balsawant Chief constable plus the admission of the accused Nos. 1 and 4 before the Magistrate was sufficient proof. He therefore sentenced them, the accused Gopala and Luxmon to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, the sentence being subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

The Sessions Judge concurring with the assessors found the accused Narayan and Palu not guilty of the charge, and acquitted them accordingly, but has recorded that he saw no objection to the further prosecution of the accused No. 3, Palu, under section 89 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 202 of the Indian Penal Code.

14TH FEBRUARY 1874.
Case No. 9 of 1874.

The Crown versus 1, Dharma son of Ramnak Mhar; 2, Krishna son of Dhumbnak; 3, Biru, son of Manku; 4, Khandu, son of Sadoba; 5, Kushin, son of Yesu.

The accused were charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Mania Kania.

The Court amended the charge by adding two additional heads of the charge, viz.—1, that the accused committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of one Mania Kania at Dewadgam, in the Panwell Talooka of the Tanna district. 2, that the accused voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the said Mania Kania.

The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused not guilty on the first and second heads of the charge, but convicted them on the third head of the charge under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code and said that from the whole evidence in the case it was evident that the accused persons appeared to have mistaken Mania for a sheep-stealer and to have beaten him with sticks so severely that he died under the beating.

The Sessions Judge, considering the somewhat peculiar circumstances of the case on one hand, and the frequency of violent offences in this district on the other, sentenced each and all the accused persons to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ALEXANDER MCNEILL, 1088 tons, Captain J. Storer, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE S. S. GLENGYLE, 1265 tons, Captain W. Gullens, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE S. S. CORINNA, 696 tons, Captain Dryden, sailed yesterday for Havre with a cargo of 52,46 bales cotton and 28 bales wool.

THE BARQUE EVANGELINE, 441 tons, Captain J. E. Adam, will sail to-day for False Point, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. MA'ACCA, 360 tons, Captain A. A. Hansard, sailed on the 14th instant for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and Mr. H. Hope, and one boy, as passengers.

THE SCHOONER MARI, 111 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Cochin (January 23rd) with a general cargo and three passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.

THE SHIP GLADSTONE, 1057 tons, Captain W. Watson, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Shields (September 16th) brought 1413 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KURRACHEE, 304 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (February 13th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Rev. Father Bridges, and two men, Mr. Dumbleton and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. ALNWICK CASTLE, 981 tons, Captain G. W. Freeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (December 31st), calling at Port Said, Malta, Suez, via the Canal, with a cargo of 1428 tons coals and the following passengers :—Mr. G. G. Ravelli and Mr B. Samaiani. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Brown & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. ORIENTAL, 1066 tons, Captain H. J. Dickenson, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Christian, Mr. C. Forbes, Mr. J. Ovans and two servants, Mr. J Hay and servant, Dr. Coul, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Barthamshaw and servant, and four hundred deck passengers.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICTS OF THE N. W. P.

Bustee, 9th February.—Prices still rising slowly. No more rain is wanted. Weather favourable, and rubbee down well. Land being ploughed against next crop. Relief works still crowded; but attendance, on labour test being enforced, fell from 15,000 to below 9,000; few come starving.

Goruckpore, 8th February.—Prices on the whole unchanged. General rainfall on 1st and 5th doing much good; no more rain needed. Relief works in operation in three places. Contributions from public charity in Goruckpore amount to Rs. 700 a month. Considerable import of coarse grain into the south and south-west. Export slack.

Ghazeepore, 9th February.—General rainfall on the 5th and 6th, varying from 7-10ths to 1-10th. Partial damage done by hail. Crops looking well. Relief works carried on in several places.

Mirzapore, 8th February.—Rainfall 2-10ths to 5-10ths in the Ganges Valley, and some south on the 4th and 5th, doing much good. South of the Kymore hills rain fell almost continuously during the 4th and 5th, doing much good to the rubbee, and improving the prospects of the mohwa crop. Imports into Mirzapore continue to increase.

Benares, 10th February.—Rubbee crops decidedly improved by rain. No general distress reported. Applicants for labour at one anna per diem; very few indeed.

Azimgurh, 8th February.—Prices slightly lower. Rainfall 4 to 6-10ths, succeeded by clear weather. Crops in general doing well. Relief works will be required.

Jounpore, 9th February.—Prices gradually rising. General rainfall of from 2 10ths to 6-10ths on 6th, doing everywhere very much good. Relief works will soon be required here also.

General.—Rain has fallen in the upper part of the Doab, and will improve the crops, which generally promise well. Unirrigated crops worst in lower Doab, where there has been little or no rain at all; but irrigated crops flourishing. Prospects good in Benares Division, but pressure may increase on relief works till harvest operations begin.

CABUL.

NEWS from the 23rd to the 26th January 1874, inclusive.

LAL MAHOMED KHAN and Mahomed Osman Khan, Peshkhidmats, who had gone to Badukshan to effect a reconciliation between the Governor of that province, Hussoolla Khan, and the Ruler of Turkistan, Naib Mahomed Alem Khan, and to give the former some instruction for future guidance, have now returned to Cabul after settling the disputes which took place between Hafizoolla Khan and the Naib.

By permission of the Ameer, the Sadr-i-Azim called on the Mustowfee Hubeboolla Khan to give accounts of the receipts and disbursements of Afghanistan for the past five years, and the Mustowfee gave him an abstract showing one crore and 12 lakhs of Rupees as annual income and one crore and 24 lakhs of Rupees as annual expenses, on account of the pay of troops, &c., in Afghanistan, that is to say, the expenditure was 12 lakhs of Rupees a year more than the income. The Sadr-i-Azim represented to the Ameer that he would undertake to equalise the expenditure of the past and future years with income, if he be permitted to take accounts for the past years, and be invested with this authority for the future also. The Ameer has given no decided orders yet in this matter. The Sadr i-Azim is exercising his supervision over all affairs.

Sirdar Zakaria Khan has gone, by permission of the Ameer, to the Loghmaun territory to take the accounts of his jaghire, and intends that if he can make arrangements in that territory for some money for his expenses, he will obtain the Ameer's permission to go to India.

Sirdar Mahomed Sarwar Khan has abandoned the intention of going with Sirdar Zakaria Khan to Loghmaun or thence to Cashmere.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Correspondent of the Pioneer.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has no particular right to call itself poor. It pays its way honestly, and if it does not very notably investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences, and Literature, it is because their investigation and encouragement are tasks that have been included in the general current of modern research. Its chief glory is its Library, and it is the pride of its staunchest supporter that Sir Sumner Maine, engaged in a difficult inquiry connected with Indian law, was fain to telegraph all the way from Calcutta for some of its treasure. The subscription, Rs. 100 per annum, has long been felt to be heavy, and from time to time proposals have been made for a reduction, but hitherto with no result. The Committee of Management has felt that it is dangerous to make a change on the strength of a surmise that increasing numbers would secure the institution from loss. But—thanks to the persistence of Mr. J. M. Maclean—the necessity for a reduction of some kind has been borne in upon their minds, and a meeting assembled on Saturday afternoon to discuss the new rules they had drawn up. The Committee propose, and their proposal was carried by a large majority, to reduce the annual subscription to Rs. 75 per annum, and to create a new class of subscribers to the Library alone, who, on payment of Rs. 50, will be entitled to take out five books at a time, to have the run of the reading-room, but not to share in any of the privileges and responsibilities of *pukka* members. Mr. Maclean moved as an amendment, that the subscription should be for each and all Rs. 50, and that there should be no pariah class. A spirited discussion ensued, during which we learned the great self-respect of the Society. A proposal to make inquiries among the Philistine world, as to whether they would care to join the society on these terms, before absolutely committing the council to the change, was scouted as undignified touring, unworthy so learned a body. It is admitted, however, that an influx of new members is desirable, although some illconditioned people allege as an objection, that if it is now difficult to get a book you want, by how much more will the delays be tedious, when a larger number have to *faire la queue* to obtain a new publication! And on looking round the meeting, I must say, I found it hard to believe that all those interested in science, art, or literature in Bombay were present. The library at the Mechanics' Institute has attracted many, and there are some prosperous book-clubs. But the Asiatic is a learned and scientific body, and surely has other advantages than that of a circulating Library. It may have, but they are not very obvious, nor are they of the kind to attract the public. I believe a journal has been printed, for I see a charge for the printing in the accounts, and it may contain very important and interesting matter; but though a member of the Society, I have never heard a word of it, and have not been given a chance of procuring it The Society has, I believe, some traditions, and there is a general flavour of Sir William Jones, Confucius, Sir James Mackintosh, and Menu about it which is very sustaining. In the accounts of the year, however, the only expenditure on original research is a payment of Rs. 220 or "twelve fact similes with Hebrew transliterations, English translations of Hemyaritic inscriptions, &c" and the only expenditure on objects for the collection is an item of Rs. 97-14 for nineteen gold coins. But it must not be imagined that the B. B R. A. S. is, in this respect of scientific research, much behind other learned Societies, always excepting the Geographical. The truth is, as a learned mathematician who knew more of their inner workings than most men have said, "these great institutions are now without any collective purpose, except that of promoting individual energy; they print for their contributors, and guard themselves by a general declaration that they will not be answerable for the things they print. . . . . The scientific academies are what a spiritualist might call 'publishing mediums' and *their* spirits fall occasionally into writing, which looks as if minds in the higher state were not always impervious to nonsense." That the Asiatic Society if it included a number of men steadily bent on one branch of inquiry, might do wonders, I do not for a moment doubt, and that its library is of the greatest use to scholars I firmly believe. But when the student has sucked the nectar, he sells the honey he makes in the world's market, and unless he has produced something bitterly unsaleable, he does usually give it to a learned Society. He might do so if he followed out the intentions of the founders of the Society, but there are now many ways of utilizing his researches, and all he asks in a general way is, to have plenty of books and to be left alone. If this is true of the *savant*, it is also true of the man of the world. He wants certain books on certain subjects connected with his pursuits, and the Society is valuable to him as giving him the facilities he requires. So far then, as the public can see, the "Asiatic" is simply a very good library and reading room. I have no concern with what it has been, or with what it might be but this is a great deal, and the next consideration is plainly, to how many can this great advantage be offered? For the days are gone when every person of cultivated tastes in this country is of necessity in the receipt of large emoluments, and when we think on the free libraries of England, and reflect that the subscription to the Royal Society is only four red sovereigns a year, we cannot help the conviction that a hundred rupees is a heavy price to pay for the books and the scientific distinction of the B. B. R. A. S. A larger number of subscribers would enable it to buy more books, and possibly a few more gold coins, for it is by no means proved, that those who wish to pay less, are the people who devour the literary trash of the day. The prudent committee, however, has made a reduction, large enough to lessen the receipt', but not enough to attract outsiders in numbers, and I suspect the general feeling is that things were better as they were.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE *Illustrated London News* says—The will of the Dowager Baroness King, of Brooklands, Weybridge, was proved under £16,000. The whole of her estate is bequeathed to members of her ladyship's family.—The will of the late Mr. H. S. P. Winterbotham, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, was proved under £4,000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate for the benefit of his sister, Ellen Mary Weedon, and her issue.—The will and codicil of Miss Mary Alicia Wingfield, late of Windsor, were proved under £35,000. Among the numerous legacies are sums, amounting in the aggregate to £1,900, to various charitable institutions.—The will of Richard Meredyth Richards, late of Caerynwch near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, was proved under £60,000. Testator's wife takes all the real and the residue of the personalty for life.—The will of General Sir Patrick Edmonstone Craigie, K.C.B., was proved £35,000.—Testator leaves all his personal property to his son and his daughters.—The will of Henry George Bromilow, late of Merton Bank, Southport, Lancashire, was proved under £50,000. The wife takes a life interest in the property, and at her death it goes to the children.—The will of Miss Ann Fry, formerly of Barstow, in the parish of Hayes, Kent, was proved under £45,000.

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